#### Businces Notices.

WINTER CLOTHING

Face State Black and Face Coth, well made and trimmed.

Black and Face Coth, will made and trimmed.

Book Cloth, will made and trimmed.

Black Cloth Regions and Sectoria.

Black Cloth Regions and Sectoria.

Black Block Cloth Regions and Sectoria.

Books Cloth Regions and Sectoria.

Black and Face Cloth, well made and trimmed.

Books and Face Cloth, will made and trimmed.

Books Cloth Cassimers and Doeshia.

Black Cloth Cassimers and Doeshia.

\$ 250 to 16

Fancy Cassimers.

\$ 150 to 6

Cassimers.

VERYS.

\$ 100 to \$3

Cassimers.

VESTS. Caselinete. VERTS. #1 00 to \$5
Silv. 1 50 to 5
Velvet. 2 00 to 5
Under Garments. Bosiery, Shirts Tree, Handkerchiefs, &c.,
Retailed at Wandseale Prices.
Notes of all the Bants in the Union taken at their atmost

TWENTY-PIVE PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
Is consequence of the depertue of attr of ruleness
throughout the country, we have decided to sell the goods
imported for our Fall rules in ships Carolins Magnus, Fairled
and Logan, at a
Bona Fire Reduction of Twenty-cive Per Cent for Cash
They consist of New and Elegant Styless of
Farnce China Dinner Site.

Frence China Toka Site.

Frence China Toka Site.

Frence China Toka Site.

FRENCH CHINA TOILET SETS,

FLEGANT BRINZES,

CLOCKS, VASES,

CREAN WARE, LC.,

WIESD will be opened and arranged for sale in our

COMMODIOUS BAREMENT WAREROOM,

by MENDAY, 26th last.

A HEAVY REDUCTION also will be made on our stock of Gas
FIXTURES, SILVED PLAYER WARE, CUILERY, and IRONSTONE CHINA. For inscence:

FIRTURES, SHAPEPLATE WARK, COLLERY, and INSTRUCE STORE CAUSE, For interest.

Fine White chara Tra Series 44 pieces 500

Four Light Characters, next putern, with Glores

7.700 

A DAY LONG TO BE REMEMBERED.

Next Menday, October 25, will be a memorable day with
the China, Grass Gas Fixtures and Silve Platen Ware
trade. Meass Dailley & Co. Nes 631 and 633 Broadway,
commence to close out, without a view to remuneration, the
whole of their immense stock. Look at their announcement in
the Dry Gorde column of this paper.

Citizens and strangers are invited to notice the variety and excellence of slock offered at our counters, consisting of HATS, CARS, UNERCHAR, &c. The quality and style of our Fell issues of Geota' HATS, manufactured by ourselves, have no equal, and possess the requisites for our special sales. Our Car Department presents every desirable movelty for street or Car Department presents every destrable movelty for strest or traveling use. Gertlemen will find GLOVES, CRAVATS, HOSERY, &c., this season made a specialty, and offered to contomers on our usual colaity, and offered to customers on our usu LEARY & Co., Hatters, Aster House, Broadway.

The Ladies who know where to buy and when

Wighle of Currain Magerials must be sold, at wholesale of

North of Certain on For Cast.

The is the time to get bereath.

Ket.rv & Fricarion.

No 291 Broadway.

TREES AND PLANTS.

The season for planting has arrived. Parsons & Co., Finshing, L. I., offer to purchasers a large stock of Gananianal and Paper Trees, Rosses, Gananianaes Plants, &c. Catalogues by mell, or at No. 29 Well et N. Y.

MONDAY, OCT. 26, 1857.

On this day Messas Daility & Co., No. 631 and 633 Broading, expose the whole of their meanness stock of Citya, Glass, Gaffay Cityas, Silver Planto Ware and Cothery for sale, Regardless of Cost, having determined to convert the same into cash. See their ameanneement in the Dry Goods column of this paper.

GREAT REDUCTION-RICH CARPETING. SEITH & LOUISBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Crand at, offer their entire Fall Importation of Royal Wilton, Velver, Tarperar, Bussells, Pinger-Ply and Ingrain Carperland at a great reduction from recent prices.

CLOTHING, corner of John and Nassau-sts .-N. R. Collins & to ar selding their large stock of Wenture Collins at prices full in per cent below their cost. Cail and look before you purchase, if you event cost Cothing at low prices.

N. R. Collins & Go.

EVERETT HOUSE-Union-square, New-York.

On and after this date the price of Boxan will be reduced from #2 50 to #2 per diem.

Oct 13, 1857.

Lanes, 160 men and women will be kept in constent employment the coming Win er, if when you want Galter and Bulten Boots and Shors, Noba Russens, &c., for your-selves and children, you will person to J. B. Mittlen & Co., No. 307 Canalet.

HARD TIMES.

of importation.

A Oscorn,

Corner of Fulton and Cranberry-sts , Brooklys. \$260,600 worth of READY-MADE CLOTHING,

meandactured for our wholesale trade, we now offer at rotal and at a reduction of 15 per cent from our usual prices, whic are marked on a very article in plain figure.

Sharri Sucritate One Price Gothing Warehouses, No. 122, 152 and 40 Fatton st. DANGEROUS ULCER ON HEAD, PENETRATING

SEWING MACHINES .- WATSON'S \$10 Sewing

Mesic at Half Price at Waters's, No. 33 Broadway -Piaxos and McLobroxs at lower prices than ever before edered in this market Pianos and Mejodeous to Ren and rent allowed on purchase

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the best and cheapest article for Dressing, Heautifying, Gleanin, Cornog Preserving and Restoring the Hair Ledies, try i For sale by all Dregglets and Performers throughout th

BRAMHALL, HEDGE & Co., Manufacturers of
CHILSON'S NEW CONE GOLD MEDAL
HOT AUR FURNACE,
Watercount No. 396 Broadway, corner of Walkerst., N. Y.

Wigs - HAIR DYE - WIGS -- BATCHELOR'S

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.-The Nervous Hendaches Fainting Fits, Local Pairs, Sudden Chills Nausea and Despon-ency to which the feebler sex are sometimes subject, from po-uriar causes, cease under the action of these Pills upon the encetive organs.

HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA is free from complement taste, and three times the strength of the common Caloined Magnesia.

A World's Fair Medal and Four First Premium Silver Medals have been awarded it, as being the best in the market. For all by the Druggists and country store-keepers generally, and by the manufacturer.

THOMAS J. HUSBAND, Philadelphia.

POSTAGE STAMPS-(3 and 10 cents) for SALE

#### MORE DEAD-RABBIT OUTRAGES.

A MAN SHOT ON BROADWAY.

A shooting affair took place about 12 o'clock last night opposite Taylor's Saloon, on the corner of Frankstreet and Broadway, between a number of Dead Rabbits and Fifth Warders. There had been a Dem ceratic meeting in the Six'h Ward, where s disturbaree bal taken place to which the police had put a

After the dispersion of the conflicting elements, the Dead Kabbits chased their antagonists with brickbats through Leonard, Elm and Worth streets to Broad way, where the fight became desperate. After show ers of brickbats had been discharged by both sides, Dead Rabbit drew a revolver and shot one of the Figh Warders through the calf of the leg. The police were promptly on the spot and dispersed the crowd The names of the shocter and No arresta were made.

# Mesa Mark Duil of Tribrane

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1857

Mayor Word is certainly successful in one of the ruling desires of his soul-the passion for not riety. He is successful because he ases the means with shill and originality. He appreciates the force of the unexpected, and applies it with exemplary for tune. Thus he yesterday took everybody by surprise by cominating Simeon Drayer to fill the vacancy in the Police Commission caused by Mr. Draper's own resignation. People would hardly have been more surprised had Mr Wood nominated Mr. Edward E. Marvine to that office This, we dare say was his purpose in the movement. He wished to estonish the public and make everybedy tak about him with admiration. It was a skillful bit of political strategy. Some persons suppose it was a great deal more. We do not, but let us

The citizens of New-York are admonisted, in a rigorous and well-timed address from the Republican State Committee, which we print in this morning's impression, of their duty as citizens on the 3d of November: are remitded that the Slave Demeerscy relies less upon its owr strength than upon the supineness of the opposition, and are warned against the current sophisms with which it is attempted to delude honest men.

We print elsewhere a starting Report by Councilman FRANKLIN on the Finances and Financial Management of our City, which ought to attract and fix public attention, though we by no means assome that it will. Our better citizens have sunk into a dull despondency with regard to Municipal matters-a chronic skepticism as to the possibility of securing honest government-which threatens to be fatal to all efforts for Reform. But if acything could rouse them from this lethargy, we think this Report will do it.

We need not call attention to the details of this Report. The simple fact that it shows a total of nearly Eight Millions of Dollars now due to our Municipal Treasury, which ought long since to have been paid, is enough. It is classed as follows: Arrears due from Collectors, &c. \$136,121 Unpuid Taxes. 2 836 670 Unpuid Assessments 4757 959

have been pail into the hands of collectors, and a fraction of it may have come into the possession of the City, though the books is the Controller's office do not show this. But the greater part of it was never paid at all, or has been emb zz'ed by disbonest functionaries, so that it is lost to the treasury. How long shall this anarchy, non accounta-

bility and embezzlement be allowed to sun on? We ask our fellow-citizens to study well this Report, and accord just honor to the Committee which presented it, and especially to Mr. FRANKLIN, on whom the labor of preparing it has mainly devolved. If there be few found faithful among our Municipal rulers, the greater honor is due to those who have repelled temptation and de voted themselves to the correction of abuses and an unrelenting warfare on the overmastering corruption. The People will not forget them.

The Administration has adready begun to retreuch its expenses by throwing workmen out of employment. Upward of fifty carpenters were discharged at the Norfolk Navy Yard jesterday.

Rather a better feeling is growing up among merchants. The banks are accommodating their costoners to the extent of their ability, and confidence in the future is increased by anticipations from the forward movement of the crops. There was a slight decline yesterday in the Stock market, where transactions are still mainly for cash. The supply of money is increasing, and the rates for paper have a slight downward tendency, but call loans are still difficult to make. In Exchanges there is no change. The demand for gold is not so great as it was. A dispatch from New Orleans says that money matters look gloomy there, and many persons are in favor of a suspension of the banks. Messrs. Morrells, Cowles & Co., importers, and John Hooper, Son & Co., dealers in dry goods, two prominent firms in Philadelphia, suspended yesterday. A Convention of the Country Banks met at Syracuse yesterday to consider the propriety of establishing a Country Bank Redemption Agency or Clearing-House in this city Mr. Reswell Burrows presided. A report of the proceedings will be found elsewhere.

The People of New York are called to pass, in their pending Election, on some of the most flagrant and novel assumptions of the omnipotence of Slavery. The evident calculation is, that the pecuniary embarrassments and distresses now prevailing will render them blind and deaf to any usurpation or outrage that does not touch directly their individual peckets. Thus times like the present are naturally seized upon to gain currency and indorsement for the worst political doctrines, and thereafter they are claimed to have received the stamp of public approbation, and so to be no longer open to cavil. When the Wilmot Proviso was proposed as a

means of stopping the Extension of Slavery, its Northern adversaries resisted it on the ostensible ground of objection, not to the principle embodied, but to its incorporation in a War Supply bill. Daniel S. Dickinson took this ground. Greene C. Brenson objected that any inhibition of Slavery in the Territories was idle, because Slavery could never go into a Territory except under the shelter f a positive act legalizing it. Thus one pretext after another was invented for practical acquiescence in the encroachments of Slavery, each peonsistent with the rest, but all assuming that there could be no Slavery except where Slave laws had already been enacted.

The next halting-place in the down-hill road was behind the fog-bank, "Popular Sovereignty." or the right of each community to legalize Slavery or not, as it should see fit. "What can be fairer," we were asked, "than to leave this question to the People of each Territory, and let them settle it for themselves!" And when we asked, "But what shall be the law respecting Slavery in a Territory until the People thereof act on the sub-' lect!"-the prompt response was-"Slavery is a creature of law; and, until Slave laws shall there be enacted, there can be no Slavery of course." Such were the representations and losses which reconciled a minority of the People I the Free States to the Nearusha Act.

ederd, at an earlier day by Mr. Calboun, but premptly repelled by Mr. Clay and all the National nen of the South-that slaveholders by virtue of Jumna and making for Robilcand and Ouce, or by their citizenship, had a right to migrate from Slave State to any Territory, taking their slaves | Muttra and Agra. At all events, the investment of

e'ong and holding their elaves in such Territory by

virtue of their inherest constitutional rights. Here was a complete upset to "Popular Sovereignty"-s knock down to the Douglas sophism -"Why should not the People of the Territories "bave the same power over Slavery within their "respective limits as the People of the States?" Democracy" now denies any such power to the People of a Territory-denies them any right to rid themselves of Slavery, or shield themselves against it until some indefinite future period when, not their People, but Congress, shall authorize them to come into the Union. What becomes, then, of the cry that the Republicans would sink the People of the Territories into a condition of pupilage and vassalage, while the Democrats would accord them all the rights and immunities of American citizens

The lowest step, as yet, on this downward course is reached in President Buchanan's assertion, in his letter to Prof. Silliman, that "Slavery exists in "Kaneas under the Federal Constitution," so that no power exists anywhere to dislodge it so long as she remains a Territory. If this be sound doctrine, then the Free-State men of Kansas have been fighting squinst the Constitution, and have deserved the punishment of rebels; for they have struggled, net call to turn Slavery out of the State, but to keep it out of the Territory. Even John Van Buter-who, to state the fact very mildly, must keenly realize that Judan Iscariot, had he been gifted with the speech making knack, could have made a much better defense of his betrayal of his Master than the said John gets up of his desersion of the Free-Soil cause-is evidently boggled by Buchanan's new concession, and speaks of it as offirming only that Slavery exists in Kansas by virtue of the Louisiana Treaty. But this is not Mr. Buchanan's position at all, as will be seen by his express language, as follows:

express language, as follows:

"St-very existed at that period [1820], and still exists, it Katsas, under the Constitution of the United States. This point has been at last finally settled by the highest tribunal known to our laws. How it could

rer have been seriously doubted, is a mystery."

Yet not orly did Mr. Buchnean himself in 1820 in in calling a meeting to oppose the admission of Missouri as a Slave State-a most unconstitutional ard factious act, if his present position is correctbut in 1848 he sulogized the Missouri Compromise, and proposed to run the Slave line of 36° 30' to the Pacific, in the teeth of his present avowal. Henry Clay likewise, on the 22d of July, 1850, thus spoke of the doctrine then recently broached by Mr. Calhoup and now adopted by Mr. Buchanan:

"I am aware that there are gentlemen who maintain "I am aware that there are gentlemen who maintain that, in virtue of the Constitution, the right to carry slaves couth of that line (36-30) already exists, and that of course those who maintain that opinion want no other security for the transportation of their slaves couth of that line than the Constitution. If I had not heard that opinion around, I should have regarded it as one of the most extraordinary assumptions, and the most end-fensible position that was ever taken by man."

Fellow Citizens! shall the doctrine in behalf of Slavery Extension, thus stigmatized by HENRY CLAY as "the most extraordinary assumption, and the most indefensible position that was ever taken "by man," be now sanctioned and affirmed by the still Free State of New-Yo k? Let your answer electrify the advocates of Freedom and Humanity trroughout America and the world!

We yesterday received files of London journals up the 7th inst. In discussing the State of the Irdian revolt they are full of the same optimism which they have cultivated from the beginning. We are not only told that a successful attack upon Delhi was to take place, but that it was to take place on the 20th of August. The first thing to ascertain is, of course, the present strength of the besieging force. An artillery officer, writing from the camp before Delhi on the 13th of August, gives the following detailed statement of the effective British forces on the 10th of that month:

British British Native Native Officers Troops Officers Troops Il'see Cavairy 18
18-T BRIGADS.
Her Mejesty's 75th Regt. 16
Htt. Co's 26 Fusileers. 17
Kumson Battailon. 4
20 BRIGADS.
Her Mejesty's 60th Riffes. 15
Hop. Co's 26 Fusileers. 20
Timoor Battailon. 

The total effective British force in the camp beore Delbi amounted, therefore, on the 10th of August to exactly 5 641 men. From these we must deduct 120 men (112 soldiers and 8 officers). who, according to the English reports, fell on the 12th of August during the attack upon a new battery which the rebels had opened outside the walls, in front of the English left. There remained, then, the number of 5,529 figuting men when Brigadier Nicholeon joined the beauging army with the following forces from Ferezepore, escorting a secondclass siege train: the 52d light infactry (say 900 men), a wing of the filst (say 4 companies, 360 men). Bourchier's field battery, a wing of the 6th Punjaub regiment (say 540 men), and some Mooltan horse and foot; altogether a force of about 2,000 men, of whom somewhat more than 1,200 were Europeans. Now, if we add this force to the 5.529 fighting men who were in the camp on the junction of Nicholson's forces, we obtain a total of 7,529 men. Further reënforcements are said to have been dispatched by Sir John Lawrence, the Governor of the Purjaub, consisting of the remaising wing of the 8th foot, three companies of the 24th, with three borse a tillery guns of Captain Paton's troops from Pesbawer, the 2d Punjaub infantry, the 4th Punjaub infantry, and the other wing of the 6th Parjaub. This force, however, which we may est mate at 3,000 men, at the utmost, and the bulk of which consists altogether of Sixhs, had not yet arrived. If the reader can recall the arrival of the Pur jeub reënforcements under Chamberlayne about a month earlier, he will understand that, as the latter were only sufficient to bring Gen. Reid's army up to the original number of Sir H. Barnard's forces, so the new recoforcements are only sufficient to bring Brigadier Wilson's army up to the original strength of Gen. Reed; the on'y real fact in favor of the English being the arrival, at last, of a siege-train. But suppose even the expected 3,000 men to have joined the camp, and the total English force to base reached the number of 10,000, the loyalty of or e-third of which is more than doubtful, what are they to do? They will invest Delai, we are told. But leaving aside the ludicrous idea of investing with 10 000 men a strongly-fortified city, more than seven miles in extent, the English must first turn the Jumpa from its regular course before Now came the assumption-dimly foreshadowed, they can think of investing Delhi If the English entered Delhi in the merning, the rebels might leave it in the evening, either by crossing the narching down the Jumps in the direction of

s square, one of whose sides is inaccessible to the tesieging forces, while affording a line of communication and retreat to the besieged, is a problem not yet selved. "All agree," says the officer from whom we have borrowed the above table, "that "taking Delei by assault is out of the question." He informs us, at the same time, what is really expected in the camp, viz: " to shell the town for several days and make a decent breach." Now, this officer himself adds that, "at a moderate "calculation, the enemy must muster now nearly "forty thousand men beside gure unlimited and "well worked; their infantry also fighting well." If the desperate obstitucy with which Mussulmans are accustomed to fight behind walls be considered. it becomes a great question indeed whether the small British army having rusted in through "a decent breach," would be allowed to rush out

In fact, there remains only one chance for a suc cessful attack upon Delhi by the present British forces-that of internal dissensions breaking out among the rebels, their ammunition being spent, their forces being demoralized, and their spirit of self-reliance giving way. But we must confess that their uninterrupted fighting from the 31st of July to the 12th of August seems hardly to warrant such a supposition. At the same time, a Calcutta letter gives us a broad hint why the English generals had resolved, in the teeth of all military rules, upon keeping their ground before Delhi. "When," it says, "a few weeks ago it became a question "whether our force should retreat from before · Delbi, because it was too much harrassed by daily fighting to support overwhelming fatigues much longer, that intention was strenuously resisted by Sir John Lawrence, who plainly informed the Generals that their retreat would be the signal " for the rising of the populations around them, by "which they must be placed in imminent danger. 'This counsel prevailed, and Sir John Lawrence promised to send them all the reënforcements be could muster." Depuded as it has been by Sir John Lawrence, the Ponjaub itself may now rise in rebellion, while the troops in the cantonments before Delhi are likely to be laid on their backs and decimated by the pestilential effluvia ris-

ing from the soil at the close of the rainy season. Of

Gen. Van Cortlandt's forces, reported four weeks

ago to have reached Hissar, and to be pushing for-

ward to Deihi, no more is heard. They must, then,

have encountered serious obstacles, or have been

dishanded on their route.

The position of the English on the Upper Ganges s. in fact, desperate. Gen. Havelock is threatened by the operations of the Oude rebels, moving from Lucknow via Bittoor and trying at Futteypere, to the south of Cawnpore, to cut off his retreat; while simultaneously the Gwalior contin gent is marching on Cawnpore from Calpe, a town situated on the right back of the James. This concentric movement, perhaps directed by Nena Sahib, who is said to wield the supreme command at Lucknow, betrays for the first time some notion of strategy on the part of the rebels, while the English seem anxious only to exaggerate their own foolish method of centrifugal warfare. Thus we are told that the 90th foot and the 5th fusileers dispatched from Calcutta to reënforce Gen. Havelock have been intercepted at Dinapore by Sir James Outram, who has taken it into his head to lead them via Fyrzabad to Lucknow. This plan of operation is tailed by The Morning Advertiser of London as the stroke of a master miad, because, it says, Lucknow will thus have been placed between two fires. being threatened on its right from Cawapore and on its left from Fyrzabed. According to the ordinary rules of war, the immensely weaker army, which, instead of trying to concentrate its scattered memhere, cuts itself up into two portions, separated by the whole breadth of the hestile army, has spared the enemy the pains of annihilating it. For Gen. Bavelock, the question, in fact, is no longer to save Lucknow, but to save the remainder of his own and Gen. Neill's little corps. He will very likely have to fall back upon Allahabad. Allahabad is is deed a position of decisive importance, forming. as it does, the point of junction between the Ganges between the two rivers.

On the first glance at the map, it will be seen that the main line of operations for an English army attempting the reconquest of the North-Western provinces rups along the valley of the lower Ganges. The positions of Dinspore, Benares, Mirzapore, and, above ail, of Allahabad, from which the real operations must commence, will therefore have to be strengthened by the withdrawal to them of the garrisons of all the smaller and strategically indifferent stations in the province of Bengal Proper. That this main line of operations itself is seriously threatened at this moment may be seen from the following extract from a Bombay letter addressed to The London Daily News:

"The late mutiny of three regiments at Dinapore has cut off communications (except by steamers on the et Dinapore is the most serious affair that has happened likely, in a much as the whole of the Berar district, within 20 miles of Calcutta, is now in a blaze. To-day a report has arrived that the Santhals have again lisen, and the State of Bengal, overrun with 150,000 risen, and the S'ate of Bengal, overrun with 150,000 saveges, who delight in blood, plunder and rapine, would be truly terrible."

The minor lines of operation, as long as Agra holds out, are those for the Bombay army, via Indere and Gwalior to Agea, and for the Madras army, via Sauger and Gwalier to Agra, with which latter place the Purjaub army, as well as the corps holding Allahabad, require to have their lines of communication restored. If, however, the wavering princes of Central India should openly declare against the English, and the mutiny among the Bembay army assume a serious aspect, all military calculation is at an end for the present, and nothing will remain certain but an immense butchery from Cashmere to Cape Comorin. In the best case, all that can be done is to delay decisive events until the arrival in November of the European forces. Whether even this be effected will depend upon the brains of Sir Colin Campbell, of whom, till now, nothing is known but his personal bravery. If he is the man for his place, he will, at any expense, whether Delhi fall or not, create a disposable force, however small, with which to take the field. Yet, the ultimate decision, we must repeat, lies with the Bembsy army.

### IOWA ALL RIGHT.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. DAVENPORT, IOWS, Oct 19, 1857.

Iowa is still true to Freedom. We have without doubt elected our Republican State Ticket by Three The usard majority. Almost every County heard from shows a Republican gain on the August election. I think we have a large majority in both branches of the Legislature, which secures us a Republican U. S. Scrator, in place of George Washington Jones. Let us hear as good an account from the Empire State.

THE LATEST NEWS, RECEIVED BY

## MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Eps cial Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

Washington, Thursday, Oct. 22, 1857. The Treasury returns to-morrow will show a gain in receipts, but a decline in surplus. The Administration is somewhat incensed against Col. Foresthe, and his removal is now thought probable. He is charged with having operated against White House coterie represented by Messrs. Berjamin and Le Sere, by identifying himself with

Iprissari, who is now in New-York, does not propose to return to Central America, or to relinquish his application to be received as Minister from Nicaragua.

To the Associated Press.
Washington, Thursday, Oct. 22, 1857.

The ladies, at their meeting this afternoon, formed the meetines into a Herndon-Fund Association, and appointed a Committee to issue a circular inviting the cooperation of the women of America to raise funds, and invest the same for the benefit of the family of the late Capt. Herndon. The Mayor of Washington and Col. Itwin delivered addresses on the occasion.

The Interier Department has just received additional advices from Magraw's section of the Wagon Read Expedition, dated Independence Rock, Sept. 13. Ergineer Lander, who was in advance of the party, succeeded in finding an excellent route from the summit of the South Pass to Beer or Soda Springs, on Bear River, and been quite successful west of these Springs. Upon the discovery of a good road between the points first mentioned, depended the success of this portion of the parties ergaged in the construction of this great thoroughfare from Fort Kestney to the California State line at Honey Lake. The opening of this new route will save many miles of travel to both California and Oregon emigrants. It is thought the expedition will get through to California by the 15th December.

Accounts from Kirk's section are favorable, and it

Cember.

Accounts from Kirk's section are favorable, and it is probable that it will get through before the time

rentioned.

The Southern mail as late as due is to hand. The only item of interest in the papers is that the quarantine regulations of New Orleans have been sus-

#### COUNTRY BANK CONVENTION.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Oct. 22, 1857. A Convention of Country Banks was called to meet at Syracuse this day, by circular of George W. Cuyler

They will hold a session this afternoon. Some 30 Banks are at present represented, and more delegates are expected in the afternoon trains.

The object of the meeting appears to be the establishment of a Country Bark Redemption Agency or Clearing-House in New-York, which shall save all the present expense of country banks on the redemption of their bills, except such as arises from the recounting in New-York on the part of the banks.

It is urged that such a Country Agency would save them three-fourths of the present tax on their circulation, and that as soon as specie redemp-tion is resumed, unless some such plan is adopted, their bills will be crowded upon them again by the city banks is ruinous amounts. Some of the leading banks in the country are already represented.

SECOND DISPATCH. The Conference of Country Bankers was held at the

Voorhies House, this afternoon. Gee. W. Cuyler of Palmyra stated that the circular calling the Convention was issued by him, after consultation with several of the country bankers, on the eve of the suspension of specie payment by the city banks of New York, and when it seemed likely that the currency of the country would be in the hands of the brokers; and it was the duty of the country banks to protect themselves and each other in the crisis. Although the immediate necessity for this movement did not now exist, yet it was well that preliminary steps should be taken at the present meeting to meet such emergencies as might arise upon the resumption of esceie payment by the banks. He nominated Roswell Burrows for President. Mr. Burrows, on taking the chair, referred to the events which had brought about this meeting. These were the suspension of specie payments by the banks of New-York city and of other States in the Union, He stated that much necessity existed for such a combination of the country banks as should protect them against the evils which exist under the present system of redemption of their bills. The circulations of the country banks do not now average over thirty days, while formerly three or four months was the least time for the return of the circulation of a bank. A tax of per cent was thus imposed on the country banks Although the immediate necessity for this movement the return of the circulation of a bank. At all of per cent was thus imposed on the country banks ence in every thirty days. If they redeemed the whole of their circulation in thirty days, each bank suffered a tax of 1 per cent per annum. It was thought by those who had given the best attention to the matter, that three-fourths of this charge might be saved by the

country banks having an agree might be saved by the country banks having an agreety of their own in New-York or Albany to redeem their circulation.

It was the opinion of Mr. Cuyler, who had given much consideration to the subject, that this could be accomplianed at a quarter or a third of the present charge. This agracy establishment could be called accomplianed at a quarter or a third of the present charge. This agency establishment could be called the Redeemirg Agency or Clearing-House for the Country Banks. The object of its foundation was not only to reduce the expenses, but also to do away with the undue influence which the present redeeming banks in the City of New York exercise over the country banks, and against which the country banks can at present individually make no effectual resistance. If the country banks should establish an agency, such as preposed, it would be simply a machine for the collection and return of their notes—to be operated by their own appointed agent, whose duty it would be to count and assort the notes and charge them over to the several banks, less gifte actual expense of operating the office; and thus a great expense would be saved to the country banks. Some persons think that capital should be at once subscribed for the establishment of the agency—say two and a half per cent on the circulation of the country banks, making up a capital of \$400.000 or \$500.000. Others, however, object to this on the plea that banks that can take care of themselves do not desire to take care of others, and that is the objection to having a capital paid in. This, as he understood, was the main subject to be brought before the consideration of the necting, and it would be a proper subject for discussion whether a committee should now be appointed to report at some future meeting a plan for carrying out the object to such to be attained or whether this meet. whether a committee should now be appointed to report at some future meeting a plan for carrying out the chief sought to be attained or whether this meeting should at once fix on the details of the proposed organization, should it be thought best to enter into it. For himself, he thought it very desirable to have this Eachange or Clearing-House in operation some months prior to the resumption of specie payments by the banks of the State. The system now adopted in New-York of scaling up the bills of country banks in packages and using them in the payment of balances must lead to accumulate a large portion, perhaps one-half of the circulation of the country banks in the City of New-York and vicinity. The consequence will be that the notes of those banks will come banks in a flood when specie payment is resumed, and many banks the notes of those parties is resumed, and many bank when specie payment is resumed, and many bank may not be able to answer to the call. If the prompt is responsible to the contract of the prompt in the contract of the co may not be able to answer to the call. If the proposed plan should have been in operation a reasonable
time prior to resumption, a considerable portion of the
country circulation would be returned to the banks of
issue before that event takes place, and will then be
circulating among those who know the banks and
have confidence in them.

Mr. Burrows knew it would be desirable to him if

Bank and curculate it in his own vicinity, where people have full confidence in the stability of his bank. For these reasons he thought it desirable to put the County, Bank (Bank and Lawrence and Bank and Charles and Bank and Charles and Bank and Charles and these recsors be thought it desirable to purely months try-Bark Clearing-House in operation several months of specia payment. There thy-Back Clearing-House in operation several months prior to the resumption of specie payment. There was arether branch of business which he thought of in portance; it was the appointment of a committee by the present meeting to call future conventions. He deemed it very necessary for the country banks, at intervals, to hold meetings and consult together for the promotion of their mutual interests, and it was necessary in order to secure this object that such committee should be chosen.

Mr. Univater of Syracuse, was named as Secretary.

Mr. Outwater, of Syracuse, was named as Secretary.
Mr. George W. Cuyler moved the appointment of a
committee of seventto report business for the Convention. Motion adopted.

tion. Motion adopted.

The Chair then appointed the following Committee:
Messrs. Cuyler, of Palmyra; Hawley, of Buffalo;
Rochester, of Rochester; Stryker, of Rome; Mages,
of Bath; Judien, of Oswego; and Fitch, of Syracuse.
The names of the delegates were then taken, and
the following banks and capital were found to be rep-

Mr. Wright, Bank of Tiora. 100,000
Mr. A vord. Sait Springs Bank of Syracuse. 200,000
Hamilton White. Hamilton White Bank, of Syracuse 100,000
Mr. Ellis, Central City Bank, of Syracuse. 110 669
Mr. Gardner, Openings County Bank, of Syracuse. 115,000

Mr. Teall Syracuse City Bank
Mr. Peck, Bernett Bank, of Syracuse
Mr. Fitch, Bechaster's Bank, of Syracuse
Mr. Outwater, Merchaster Bank, of Syracuse
Mr. Outwater, Merchaster Bank, of Syracuse
Mr. Cuther, Benk of Rome
Mr. Engley, Benk of Rome
Mr. Engley, Copier's Bank of Palmyra
Mr. Corfler Copier's Bank of Palmyra
Mr. Corfler Bank, Bank of Cyde
Mr. Mack, Weedsport Bank, Weedsport
Mr. Mack, Weedsport Bank, Weedsport
Mr. Havier, International Bank, Bufalo
Mr. Fisk, Canastota Bank
Mr. Eaten, Bank of Fajestrülle
Mr. Partridge, Bank of Seneca Falls
Mr. Partridge, Bank of Seneca Falls
Mr. Partridge, Bank of Seneca Falls
Mr. Todovon, City Bank, Rochester,
Mr. Howard, Bank of Geneces, Batevia
Mr. Todovon, Bank of Senece Batevia
Mr. Thomas, Rome Exchange Bank
Mr. Toborn, Bank of Binghamton
Mr. Partridge, Bank of Geneces,
Mr. Thomas, Rome Exchange Bank
Mr. Thomas, Brockport Exchange Bank
Mr. Gardiner, Oawers River Bank,
Mr. Sarp, Cauga County Bank
Mr. Beardelsy, Aubern Exchange Bank
Mr. Judoon, Lake Ontario Bank, Oawers
Mr. Williams Bank of Mewark
Mr. N. T. Williams, Tompkins County Bank,
Mr. N. T. Williams, Tompkins County Bank,
Mr. N. T. Williams, Tompkins County Bank,
Mr. Thomas, Brockport Exchange Bank
Mr. Thomas, Brockport Exchange Bank
Mr. Judoon, Lake Ontario Bank, Oawers
Mr. Williams, Tompkins County Bank,
Mr. Thomas, Brockport Mr. Thomas,
Mr. Cuyler from the Counciltee reported resolutions
Mr. Cuyler from the Counciltee reported resolutions
Mr. Cuyler from the Counciltee reported resolutions
Heaven Mr. Tompkins County Bank,
Mr. Thomas, Brockport Mr. Tompkins County Bank,
Mr. Cuyler from the Counciltee reported resolutions
Mr. Cuyler from the Counciltee reported resolutions
Mr. Cuyler from the Counciltee reported resolutions
Heaven Mr. Tompkins of the banks to prepare for the Central Road last week.

The following were the resolutions:
Resolved, That it is the duty of the banks to prepare for the little and the duty of the banks to prepare for the limited at the dural and the central and the duty of the banks to

The following were the resolutions:

Resolved. That it is the duty of the banks to prepare for the foll resomption of specie payment at an early a day as a degrad to all the interests of the country will admit and the fore such entire resumption the banks nere represented will deave to keep their bills as near a specie basis as possible.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Country Banks of New 1 to increase their line of discounts to the extent of their ship to add in forwarding the produce of the country to as Resolved, that it be recommended to the Country to a Resolved, and the state of the said to add in forwarding the produce of the country to as Resolved, thus afforcing all the relief in their power to the Veing, Mercantile and Manufacturing interests.

Resolved, That George W. Cuyler of Wayne, P. V. Resolved, That George W. Cuyler of Wayne, P. V. Resolved, That George W. Cuyler of Wayne, P. V. Resolved, That George W. Cuyler of Wayne, P. V. Resolved, That George W. Cuyler of Wayne, P. V. Resolved, That George W. Cuyler of Wayne, P. V. Resolved, That George W. Cuyler of Wayne, P. V. Resolved, That George W. Cuyler of Wayne, P. V. Resolved, and the said of the Country Banks for the country banks of the country banks for the

Mr. Stryker said that the resolutions had been me thus general in view of the limited attendance at a meeting, it being deemed better to lay the grow work for future action, if any should be deemed see ary, than to take fir al steps at the present Cayention.

The report was then received, and the resolution

The report was then received, and the resource taken up separately.

The first resolution was adopted.

On the second resolution being read, Mr. William of Newark objected to the wording of it, on the ground that the city banks had done nothing for the relief of the country. They had talked about expering their discounts, but in fact had not done so, had ed, every statement published up to this time about a centraction of discounts. We desired to know that efforts the city banks had made, as was stated in the resolution to relieve the country.

resolution to relieve the country.

Mr. Cuyler—They have taken our bills at par, and held them.

Mr. Williams—That is true, but they have does

Mr. Williams—That is true, but they have does nothing in the way of discount.

Mr. Errickson of Rochester said that the country banks had already discounted so much for the reliat of the commercial interests of the country that the produce which had by such means been sent to New. York row lay there in consequence of the inability of the city banks to draw exchanges on England. He moved to strike out from the resolution the words, "is furtherance of the efforts made by the city banks of New-York."

Mr. Hawley of Buffalo thought the words night have beer left out, originally, from the resolution but, inasmuch as they had been before the maeting, he boped they would not be stricken out. He was willing to give credit, not especially to the banks of New York City, but to the city generally, for the efforts they had made to relieve the distress of the country. He moved, therefore, to strike but only the word "banks," so that it would read, "in further "ance of the efforts made by the City of New York." The resolution was so amended, and adopted. The third resolution was then taken up, and also adopted.

adopted.

Mr. Cuylercailed the attention of the country bank to the fact that, under the present system of paying belances in New-York, by scaling up packages of country bank-notes and laying them by, the country banks are unable to contrel their own currency. It was highly desirable that this should be prevented, and that the rotes of country banks should be returned to their own constituency, instead of accumulating by millions down East. He had applied to have the bills of his bank assorted, and had offered to pay the expenses for so doing, but the leteropolities hark refused the offer. They had, however, stated that if fifty or a hundred of the country banks would combine together and pay for the assortment of their bills, they would then have them assorted and return them to the banks.

Mr. Magee of Bath said he had had much experience in banking, and had gone through the passe of 1837. At that time he had supposed that much might be done by conventions and revolutions. He had found his to be a fallacy. The only true principle was beautiful to the passe of the remark that it was better for the country banks to ave their own circulation in their immediate visitity, we have their own circulation in their immediate visitity.

he remark that it was better for the country banks in ave their own circulation in their immediate visitify, if they could; but he for one was not disposed to disurb the present state of things in New-York. He id not agree in the statement that specie payment ad been suspended in the country. There was plenty of specie in the country, and he believed that when specie payment was resumed, the country bank would scarcely feel any difference. He was proposed to take care of his own circulation, and to redeem such of his notes at the counter as were presented by

city barks.

Mr. Errickson, of Rochester, said that some static were deserving of consideration in connection with this subject. In September, last year, he believed there was in circulation in the State of New-York thirty militors. By a report made in September of the present year, the circulation had fallen to eighteen nilitions. By taking the returns of last Saturday, he had seen that this had fallen off to sixteen militions, one-half of which was put in circulation by New York City banks sione. The city banks, in this condition of affairs, could not accumulate five millions of comore-half of which was put in circulation by New York City banks alone. The city banks, in this condition of affairs, could not accumulate five millions of constry circulation. They have not more than one million in fact, of country bills, which they use in place of specie in making their balances. He would add have his testimony in favor of the conduct of the Albary his testimony in favor of the conduct of the Albary City benks during the late troubles. They had done more than all the New-York City Banks put together for the relief of the country. The Albany banks had at the present time more than one million of currency in New-York, or more than sufficient to cover the whole accumulation of country bills in that city. He should object to any combination of fifty or one hundred country banks, for the purpose of procuring the assortment and return of their notes from the Metropolities Bark, because he was unwilling to lead the banks back to any Metropolitan Bank principle. It was owing to the impossibility of receiving any relief from the two receening banks of New-York that much of the past difficulties had been attributable. By the action of these banks the stream of circulation after quivering for a time in the balance, had flowed in wall instead of outward, and the business of the country had been brought to a stand.

Mr. Styker also spoke in highly complimentary terms of the Albany banks. Their proposition to the New-York banks bad given the first ray of light in the darkness. Their liberality was properly appreciated, and met with a warm response from the whole banking interests of the State.

The subject here dropped.

barking interests of the State.

chated, and met with a warm response from the whole bat king interests of the Sinte.

The subject here dropped.

Mr. N. T. Williams made a personal explanation respecting the rumored discrediting of the Tompkins County Bark. It has sensen through the miscarriage of a telegraphic dispatch, and had been immediately lighted. The bank now stood equal to any in the tate.

G. W. Cuyler said that full justice had not been done to the city banks. They deserved thanks for suspending specie payments (laughter). They should also have credit for redeeming country notes at particular and especially for redeeming those which they had knocked down just before. Men who had owned the country banks went to bed supposing they had been demolished by the city banks, and awoke to fast themselves once more bankers and their bills taken by the city banks and paid out at par. Nay, more; the city banks had signified their infection to keep four five millions of those country bills and to give them a value in making their balances equal to gold and alver laughter).

Mr. Magee said he had just learned that the city banks had agreed to re-discount for the country banks in good standing to the extent of one million and haif.

Mr. Plumb of Albany said he had attended a mosting the right before at the Manhattan Company Banking-House, at which the most important of the city banks were represented. They had agreed to redecount paper for the Western banks—he presumed for their correspondents—to the amount of \$1,200,000 on thirty and sixty days paper. The matter had been

their correspondents—to the amount of \$1,300,000 on thirty and sixty days' paper. The matter had been placed in the hands of Silliman's Merchants' Bank is arrange.

Mr. Errickson of Rochester said he believed the Mr. Errickson of Rochester said he benevel country backs could discount enough to bring all the produce to New-York. What was more wanted was the means there to secure an outlet for the product At present, while the New-York banks are curtained at the country of the product o their discounts, foreign exchange cannot be obtained.
The resolution to combine for the purpose of obtained tack the circulation of the country banks from the Metropolitan Bank was then withdrawn, and the Convention adjourned, subject to the call of the Con-